City of LaSalle Water Treatment Plant

City of LaSalle

2007 Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The city of LaSalle Water Treatment Plant is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

We are proud to report that the water provided by the City of LaSalle meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular council meetings occur every other Monday night, at 7:00 p.m. at city hall. Call the city clerk at 815-223-0077 for a copy of the meeting schedule. The public is welcome.

Find out more about the city of LaSalle Water System on the Internet at http://lasalle-il.gov.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Overview

Water Source

What is the source of our water? Six wells located within the city limits at a depth of approximately 50 to 70 feet supply our system with groundwater of high purity.

Water Quality Data Table

What Does This Table Mean?

The table below shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Level Found: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2006 (collected in 2006 unless noted)

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coiform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive		No	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Date Tested	Highest Level Detected	Range	Units	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	12/08/2004	0.002	0.002-0.002	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.	No
Barium	1/19/2005	0.15	Not applicable	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	1/19/2005	0.8	Not applicable	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; fertilizer discharge.	No
Chromium	12/8/2004	11	11-11	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Nitrate (as N)	7/19/2006	0.55	Not applicable	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Selenium	1/19/2005	3	Not applicable	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nickel	1/19/2005	7	Not applicable	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching	No
Nitrate-Nitrite	10/6/2003	.272	Not applicable	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits.	No
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	7/28/2004	5.8	Not applicable	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/28/2004	8.2	Not applicable	ppb	N/A	60	By product of drinking water chlorination.	No
Chlorine	12/31/2006	2.5702	2.3077 – 2.5702	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.	No
State Regulated Contaminants								
Iron		280	970-970	ppb	N/A	1000	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.	No
Manganese	1/19/2005	11	10-11	ppb	N/A	150	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	No
Sodium	1/19/2005	83	Not applicable	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.	No

Lead and Copper Date Tested: 12/31/2005

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Major Sources
0 ppb	15 ppb	10	2	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.85 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level MCL for TTHM and HAAS is 80 ppb and 60 ppb respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

Key To Table

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL = million fibers per liter	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)	pci/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)	ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated Contaminants

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

The City of LaSalle Water Treatment Plant did not test for Cryptosporidium.
The City of LaSalle Water Treatment Plant did not test for Radon
The City of LaSalle participates in the Unregulated Contaminant Program. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Data is available at City Hall or the Water Treatment Plant upon request. All values reported were below detectable limits unless noted otherwise in the table.

Iron—This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese—This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more. In 2004, the City observed an intermittent increase in levels of Manganese in finished water supplied to the City. The City has taken steps to address this and current levels have now dropped to below the MCL.

Sodium—There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice & Violation Summary for 2006

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the violation periods we did not meet EPA regulations for certain contaminants (listed below) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing that you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, the type of violation, and the violation period.

Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
Bromate	Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	4/1/2006 – 4/30/2006
Failure to issue public notice. Failure to submit to EPA a public notice certification form.	Public Notice Rule not linked Violation	2/23/2006 – 6/19/2006
Bromide	Monitoring, Routine Major	4/1/2006 – 4/30/2006
Coliform, Total (TCR)	Monitoring (TCR), Repeat Major	10/1/2006 – 10/31/2006

What happened? What is being done?

LaSalle has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATIONS listed above:

The Bromate and Bromide-related violations occurred because samples which were collected by city staff in accordance with monitoring requirements were sent to a subcontracted lab by the private lab contracted by the city to provide testing services and this subcontracted lab failed to issue the results in a timely manner. The city has performed resampling and continues to sample in accordance with monitoring requirements and regulations. The city has also discussed with the private lab the need to receive sample results in a timely manner.

The Coliform violation occurred due to an interference in the testing methodology used, and the coliform test showed a false positive. After resampling using the membrane filter method, no coliform was found. Additional violations occurred because the city failed to issue public notice of violations in a timely manner and failed to submit to the IEPA the required notification form related to this sampling violation. The city has corrected these violations by continuing to monitor for contaminants in accordance with IEPA regulations and has issued a public notice of this violation to all customers. Additionally the city has submitted to the IEPA the certification form related to this violation.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The city of LaSalle (Facility Number 0990300) obtains its water from five community water supply wells. Wells #4, #6, #8, #9, and #10 (Illinois EPA #11465, #11467, #00604, #00815, and #01112, respectively) supply an average of 3,258,200 gallons per day to 3,916 services or a population of 9,750 individuals. Large consumers include one industrial user. To determine LaSalle's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, was reviewed. Based on the information contained in this document, five potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the LaSalle community water supply wells. These include a ready mix/cement, two machine shops/sheds, and inactive auto repair, and an inactive water treatment plant.

The Illinois EPA has determined that LaSalle Wells #4, #6, #8, #9, and #10 are susceptible to contamination. The basis for this susceptibility determination is the location of the non-point sources related to agricultural land use and the location of potential sources within the recharge area of the wells. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 400 feet for the city of LaSalle's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the EPA.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminant does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink; EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Concerning Lead in Our Water

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared by city staff. We'll be happy to answer any questions about the city of LaSalle water system and our water quality. If you have any questions or concerns, please call 815-223-0068. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.